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by Foerste, a new species of crinoid by Springer, and two new species of corals by Chadwick.

The important physiographic feature of the area is the Niagara escarpment which is formed by the outcropping edge of the Niagara dolomite.

The Silurian formations classified on the basis of lithology fall into the following three groups in ascending order: (1) Alternating sandstones, shales, and limestones represented by the Medina-Cataract, Clinton, and Rochester formations and indicating changing conditions of land in respect to the sea. (2) Massive dolomites represented by the Lockport and Guelph formations and suggestive of widespread seas of moderate depth. (3) Saline sediments containing lenses of salt, gypsum, and impure clastic dolomites represented by the Cayugan group which were formed in shallow, practically isolated interior water basins.

The disconformity between the top of the Ordovician represented by the Richmond and Queenston shale, and the base of the Silurian represented by the Whirlpool sandstone is distinct. The Bass Island group of the west and the Akron dolomite of the east are put at the top of the Silurian and the disconformity between these formations and the basal Devonian is also well marked at a number of localities. Breaks in sedimentation occur at the base of the Lockport and Salina.

Chapter vi contains notes on the salt, gypsum, petroleum, natural gas, and other materials of economic importance found in the area.

The report is well illustrated and is a careful, detailed, and concise statement of the Silurian geology of southwestern Ontario.

J. F. W.

The Geography of Maryland. By WILLIAM BULLOCK CLARKE. *The Surface and Underground Water Resources of Maryland, Including Delaware and the District of Columbia.* By WM. BULLOCK CLARKE, E.B. MATTHEWS, and E. W. BERRY. Maryland Geological Survey, Vol. X, 1918. Pp. 553, figs. 96.

Part I is a brief discussion of the geology and physiography, including the Coastal Plain, Piedmont Plateau, and the Appalachian physiographic provinces, climate, flora and fauna, and the natural resources of the state. Among the chief resources may be mentioned coal, clays, building and decorative stones, limestone products, agriculture, and timber. A number of suggestions for physiographic and geologic excursions within the state are included.

Part II is a more detailed discussion of the geology and physiography of the region. The geology is dealt with by physiographic provinces and includes sedimentary, igneous, and metamorphic areas, and, stratigraphically, rocks from pre-Cambrian to Recent. The discussion of the underground water resources, which forms the greater part of the paper, includes an explanation of the general principles involved and local detailed descriptions of the resources by counties. There are appended to the report eleven tables of statistics of various sorts.

A. C. McF.

William Smith, His Maps and Memoirs. By T. SHEPARD, M.Sc., F.G.S. Proceedings of the Yorkshire Geological Society, N. S., Vol. XIX, Part III. Pp. 178.

William Smith was one of the pioneer English geologists in stratigraphic and areal work. The report consists of descriptions of his various maps and writings, the first produced in 1799 and the last in 1827. It includes many reproductions of the original diagrams and charts.

A. C. McF.

Upper Cretaceous of Maryland, Systematic Report. Maryland Geological Survey, 1916. Pp. 1022, pls. 7 (general), 90 (paleontological).

I. The Upper Cretaceous Deposits of Maryland," by W. BULLOCK CLARKE.—Under this heading is included a discussion of the general geology of the Coastal Plain region of the state, to which the Cretaceous deposits are limited, including the physiography, stratigraphy, structure, and conditions of sedimentation. A bibliography and table of distribution of the fauna and flora are also given.

II. "Petrography and Genesis of the Sediments of the Upper Cretaceous of Maryland," by MARCUS I. GOLDMAN. Based upon petrographic and field evidence.—The author finds three types of sediment present, (1) delta type, (2) lagoon type, and (3) open-water glauconitic type. A brief discussion of the origin of glauconite and the methods of petrographic examination is given.

III. "The Upper Cretaceous Floras of the World," by E. W. BERRY.—No attempt at detailed correlations of these widely scattered floras is made. A discussion of the place of origin and subsequent migrations of the great dicotyledonous flora, which makes its sudden and dominating